

Mr. President, that whenever independence is granted there will be a risk. I am aware that the Filipino people may stumble and fall. But knowing full well that whenever independence is given these same things may—I should almost say must—happen, I am not willing longer to deny them a chance to work out their own salvation." That, it seems to me, is a fair statement of the American viewpoint. "A risk" is to be taken by the Filipino people. Permit them to take it and try their luck. It is up to the Filipinos to sink or swim.

The risks of the Philippine Republic as I see them are two, the first internal, that is, within the Republic, and the second external, that is, outside of the Republic. The internal danger will come from the unrest of the masses caused by diminishing purchasing power and incited by unscrupulous agitators. It will take the form of seditious and communistic insurrection or near insurrection. This, then, is more or less an economic problem, and will be solved according to the degree to which economic forces can be mastered to assure fair prosperity. The external danger will come from the menace of Chinese penetration and Japanese aggression. The postulate of both risks is America's unformed intentions following the recognition of Philippine independence.

Let us take a closer look at these two major problems of the Philippine Republic.

The current of unrest and dissatisfaction flowing over the world carrying with it demands for a new set-up for the common man has not passed by the Philippines. Manifestations of it are seen there every day. *Sakdalista* socialistic

victories in
the elections and thereafter a *Sakdalista*
uprising. The mutter-
ings of the peasant farmers. A cigar-makers'
strike fomented
by the Communists in which blood was shed.
The spread of
Communism sufficiently well financed and
energetically led.
More serious trouble can be expected from
these directions
than from the Moros when they are left to the
tender minis-